प्रस्तावों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। मंत्रालय को सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र में चल रहे खाद्य प्रंसस्करण उद्योगों के संबंध में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हुआ है ।

Companies producing alcoholic drinks from non-molasses base

2061. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased tc state :

(a) whether large number of companies are producing alcoholic druiks from non-molasses base in the couiitry: and

(b) if So, the names of such companies state and Union Terriiory.wise with installed capacity" of each 'and names of products in each 'case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DIUP KUMAR RAY): (a) Seven Companies are manufacturing alcoholic drinks under a non-mtolosSKs based industrial' licenie issued by the Government.

(b) The information is given in the Statement. *(See* below).

Statement

S.No,	Name of the Company	Location	Product	Licensed capaci
1.	Seagram Manufacturing Private Ltd.	Meerut, UP . .	Scotch Whisky Blended Whisky, Gin.	5,CK)0KL
2.	Whyte & Mackay India Ltd. .	Rampur.UP.	Scotch Whisky, Blended Whisky	460KL
3.	DCMRemyLtd. ...	. Meerut,UP.	Scotch Whi'ky, Liqueurs	3,000KL
4,	Grover Vineyards Ltd.	. Bangalore, Karnataka,	Wines	750KL
5	Superstar Distilleries & Foods Ltd.	Trichur,	Brandy, Rum Kerala	7,500 KL
6,	Jagatjit Industries Ltd.	Hamira,	Whisky, Vodka PuAJab Liqueur	19,500KL
7.	Champagne India Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra	Wines	562.5KL

Committee to study advisability of fisiiing in Ocean

2062. SHRI GAYA SINGH:

SHRI J. CHITHARANIAN;

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to stats:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the committee constituted by Government to study the advisability of fishing in our Oceans using trawlets ott a large scale;

. (b) Governnjent's. decision on each of them; and

(c) the ' reasons ' for not accepting the recommendations if ally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DIUP KUMAR RAY): (a) The Government had constituted a Committee to make recommendations on review of Deep Sea Fishing

Policy. The recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement. *{See* below).

(b) All the recommendations have been accepted in principle. However, in respect of recommeMdation regarding cancellation of permits, it has been decided that action for casncellation may be taken in individual cases i-a consultation with Ministry of Law only in cases of violation of provisions of The Maritime Zttnes of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, rules framed thereunder and/or terms and conditions of such approvals.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Recommendations of the Review Committes on Deep Sea Fishing Poilcy

1. All permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing should immediately be cancelled subject to legal processes as may be required.

2. No renewal, extensilon or new licenses/permits be issued in future for fishing to joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing vessels.

3. All licences/permits for fishing may be made public docume<nts and copy thereof made available for inspection in the office of the registered authority.

4. The areas already being exploited or which may be exploited in the medium term by fishermen operating traditional craft or mechanised vessels belbw 20 m size should not be permitted for exploitation by any vessels above 20 m length except currently operated Indian vessels which may operate in the curreint area for only 3 years subject to the recommefl-dation^ 1 & 7.

5. Since the Indian mechanised boats below 20 m siz6 have the capacity to fish In depths upto about 70-90 m; on the West Coast, the distance from the shore represented by 150m depth line should be out of bounds for all vessels of more' than 20m length except vessels mentioned at para 4. Where the 150m depth zone is less than 100 nautical miles from the shore, the distance upto 100 nautical miles should be reserved for Indian vessels less than 20m length. On the east coats, starting from Kanyakumari, Indian, vessels below 20m size would have exclusive access upto 100m depth or 50 nautical miles from the shore whichever is farther except relaxation in Para 4. The depth zone would also be defined by coordinates indicating distance from the shore Distance will be determined by National Hydrographic Office/Coast Guard/Fishery Survey of India.

6. In regard to Andaman & Nicobar and the Lakshadweep groups of islands, a distance of 50 nautical miles from the shore would be reserved exclusively for Indian vessels below 20m length with proviso at para 4. Further, if so required, the limit would be defined taking into account the need to keep waters between islands reserved exclusively for Indian vessels, even if some portions fall beyond the limit of 50 nautical miles.

7. In the area open to the vessels above 20m length, resource specific vessels for tuna and tuna hike fishes, squids and cuttle fish, deep sea fin-fishes in mid-water or pelagic regions and oceanic tuna may be allowed for exploitation by tunr long lining, tuna purse seining, squid jigging and mid-water trawling, provided these are defacto Indian owned registered vessels. The Indian owneft should account fbr at least 51 per cent debt as well as equity.

8. The fileet size for different fishing grounds may be fixed taking into account of the maximum sustainable yield and the need for conservation of resources.

9. In order to conserve fishery re sources in our waters, to protect fisher men and to reduce conflicts in the sea, deep sea tis'hing regulations should bfe enacted by the Parliament after consults ing the fishing community.

10. For preventiog conflicts betwcea the traditional, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strli.t vigilance to be exjrcised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guaid should be strengthened, expanded, upgiaded technically with ihe State-of-t.ie-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponary and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigeaous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency Stare or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty conce.s'sions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at comps-ieu'-e upgradation to the state-of-the.art level to all the three categories with priority •o the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also *hi* technically upgraded by inductiori of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the loca tion of all types of fish, study impact of different technoloijies and ecological change. There should be proper coordi nation and cotaperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this piirpos;.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery risources Which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and the-ir cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing houbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as i'a island f?roups o: Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fish'rmen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities,

18. The Gov:rnment should givj priority to trainin,g fishermen/fis'aerwomen. in handling new equipment, larger vessels and now fishing techniques besides fish handling and proces'sing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/ effluents/sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision , on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3—5 years.

BICP study in soft drink industry

2063. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: Will th; Minister of FQOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in the last two years commissioned a Bureau of T-ndustrial Cost and Pricing (BICP) study on the soft drink industry;